



## A USERS WATER STORAGE.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION.

The present invention is related to water savings and water quality and more specifically to the right use of water by the user.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.

The disadvantage of the known water users is the fully dependent from the central water supply.

However the known water supply systems will not solve the modern problems.

### OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION.

The objects of this invention is to:

1. Save water
2. Prevent poisoning of water
3. Store water for regular and emergency use
4. Preserve high quality of the drinking water
5. Semiprivate water supply

6. Increase reliability of the water supply
7. Control water distribution
8. Control water pressure
9. Reduce the dependency from the main pipes
10. Increase capacity of the existing main pipes from time sharing
11. Increase capacity of the storm and combined sewers from local using the water
12. Increase capacity of the sanitary sewer from use locally recycling water
13. Increase efficiency of the drainage systems and roof drainage, catch basin and prevent puddles
14. Increase water sources and water recycling
15. Ease process of cleaning of the drainage systems
16. Provide water pressure for sprinklers heads
17. Etc.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.

This invention is directed toward improving use of water, storage water for emergency needs, use new independent water sources and recycling, higher the quality and prevent poisoning of the drinking water, etc.

The system builds up from functional water units or members of the system.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS.

FIG. 1. shows the basic principles for:

- a) unit 1 – designing water tank rces
- b) unit 2 – increasing supply sources unit for flushing a toilet with water

FIG. 2. shows basic principles for designing a unit for flushing a toilet with water recycling from showers, wash machines, sinks, etc.

FIG. 3 shows the basic principles for providing high quality drinking water

FIG. 4 shows the basic principles for designing a flush toilet with water collected from storm sewers, roof, sea, ground (sidewalk, yards, etc.) and other water collections

FIG. 5. shows the basic principles for designing a complete system for the water user from functional units

## DETAILED DESSCRIPTIONS OF PREFERED EMBODIMENTS

FIG. 1 shows the basic principles for:

- a) unit 1 – designing water tank
- b) unit 2 – increasing supply sources

The unit 1 is a water tank 1 which filled from central water supply (56)

during (37) and valve (2) controls the water level in tank (1). The filter (51)

filters the water in tank before use (54) during (50). The (53, 50) is the sprinkler line to the sprinkler heads.

The unit 2 is the unit 1 with a pump (57) which pumps the underground water into pipe (52).

FIG.2 shows the basic principles for designing an unit for flushing a toilet from recycling the water from shower/tub, washers, wash machines, sinks, etc.

The pump (4) pumps the water drainage from washers, sinks, shower/tub, wash machines, etc. and tank (7) collects the water and pump (50) pumps the filtered water (8), (9) into tank (11) which water level controlled by valve (10)

FIG.3 shows the basic principles for designing unit for production high quality steamed drinking water.

The water from supply (54) in the direction (29) fills the tank (12) and from the tank (12) circulates the cold water for the user (44).

The drinking water amount fills the boiler (15) in direction (47) and the heater (16) converts the water to steam.

The steam circulates in direction (47) into the tank (12) and into member

(13), (49) be converted to water which tank (14) collects the water for user (45).

FIG.4 shows basic principles for designing an unit for flushing a toilet.

The pump (4) pumps water into members (33) and (40) and tank (7) collects the water. Filters (8) and (9) are water filters. The pump (5) pumps the water into tank (11) which water level is controlled by valve (10). The tank (11) feeds also from central water supply (54).

The toilet tank (21) connected to sanitary sewer (54).

FIG. 5 shows basic principles for designing a complete water user system such as follows:

1. From roof water collections
2. From sea, etc. water collections
3. From water recycling: sinks, showers/tubs, washer machines, etc. water collections for flushing
4. Unit for production high quality of drinking water
5. Water tank storage for emergency use
6. Etc.